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9

Plasticity of steel and the fineness of surface preparation. F. P. Rybalko and M. V. Yakutovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 64, 673-4 (1940).—The effect of the fineness of surface prepn. on the mech. properties of a ductile material was investigated. The properties of a brittle material are improved by polishing the surface. Torsion specimens 5 mm. in diam. and 50 mm. long were made from steel 45-KhNMFA. After oil quenching from 880°, series of specimens were tempered in a salt bath at 300, 380, 400, 500, 600, and 650°. Half of each series was polished with GOI paste until no scratches could be seen at 50X. The other half was rough polished using no. 0 paper. *Abbot profilometer* readings gave av. scratch depths of 0.1 μ for the polished specimens, 1 μ for the rough specimens. Nominal and true max. shear values in torsion were plotted vs. annealing temp. for the polished and rough specimens. The polished specimens' values were higher by a factor of 14 at 300° and by a factor of 2 at 650°. The same results were obtained when the rough specimen was made by roughening with no. 0 paper a previously smooth specimen. Thus, even minor scratches on the surface can affect the plasticity of fairly ductile steel.

A. G. Guy

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

YAKUTOVICH, M. V.

Feb 49

USSR/Metals

Steel - Plastic Deformation
Surface Finishes

"The Plasticity of Steel and Finishing of Surfaces," F. P. Rybalko, M. V. Yakutovich, Inst Phys of Metals, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 5

Experimentally shows that the plasticity of a material depends greatly on the purity obtained in processing the surface. Submitted by Acad I. P. Bardin, 15 Dec 48.

PA 29/49T73

3

M

INFLUENCE OF TWINNING ON THE BRITTLE FRACTURE OF ZIN
CRYSTALS. E. E. Yakovleva and N. Ya. Yakovlevich (Zhar.
Tekhn. Fiziki, 1980, 20, (4), 430-433; Physica Abs., 1981,
54, 242).—(In Russian). The process of twinning during
compression of Zn crystals orientated with their hexagonal
axis in the direction of compression facilitates rupture in
those cases where conditions prevent deformation by slip.
It may be assumed that the same effect of the twinning is
observed in the tensile stressing of Zn crystals which have
their hexagonal axis \perp the direction of the tensile stress
applied, when slip deformation is excluded.

Appl. 1982

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		10TH AND 11TH GROUPS																							
SA				A 53 FF																							
<p>539.42 : 548.24</p> <p>3104. Influence of twinning on the brittle failure of zinc crystals. E. N. YAKOVLEVA AND M. V. YAKOVLEV. <i>J. Tech. Phys., USSR, 30, 4803 (April, 1950)</i> In Russian.</p> <p>The process of twinning under compression of Zn crystals orientated with their hexagonal axis along the direction of compression facilitates rupture in those cases where the deformation occurs in conditions preventing a deformation by slip. It may be assumed that the same effect of the twinning may be observed in the tensile stressing of Zn crystals with their hexagonal axis perpendicular to the direction of the tensile stress applied, when slip deformation is excluded, as a similar argument must hold in this case.</p> <p>B. F. KHAUS</p>																											
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1ST GROUP</td> <td>2ND GROUP</td> <td>3RD GROUP</td> <td>4TH GROUP</td> <td>5TH GROUP</td> <td>6TH GROUP</td> <td>7TH GROUP</td> <td>8TH GROUP</td> <td>9TH GROUP</td> <td>10TH GROUP</td> <td>11TH GROUP</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						1ST GROUP	2ND GROUP	3RD GROUP	4TH GROUP	5TH GROUP	6TH GROUP	7TH GROUP	8TH GROUP	9TH GROUP	10TH GROUP	11TH GROUP											
1ST GROUP	2ND GROUP	3RD GROUP	4TH GROUP	5TH GROUP	6TH GROUP	7TH GROUP	8TH GROUP	9TH GROUP	10TH GROUP	11TH GROUP																	

YAKUTOVICH, M. V.

Apr 50

USSR/Physics-Twinning
Strength of Materials

"Influence of Twinning Upon the Brittle Collapse of Zinc Crystals," E. S. Yakovleva, M. V. Yakutovich

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XX, No 4, pp 420-423

It can be stated that effect of twinning must be observed during tension of zinc crystals, which are oriented (hexagonal axis) perpendicularly to direction of tension, and during absence of deformation by slippage, since reasoning remains the same. Submitted 30 Nov 48.

PA 163T98

YAKUTOVICH, M.V. 1

6

(4)
THE STUDY OF DEFORMED ALUMINUM SINGLE CRYSTALS WITH AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE. (Izuchenie Deformirovannykh Kristallov Alyuminiya v Elektronnom Mikroskope). M. V. Yakutovich, S. S. Yakovleva (R. M. Lerinman, and M. N. Bulnov. Translated by A. Pingell from Izvest. Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R. Ser. Fiz. 15, 383-8 (1951). 10p. (NRL-Trans-453)

11/27/54

Ua Katoia A M V.

1. Nature of the Problem. The problem of the Western Under Stress is a complex one, involving a wide range of factors. It is a problem that has been discussed for many years, and it is one that continues to be of great importance to the world today. The problem is one of the most serious and most widespread in the world, and it is one that has caused much suffering and death. It is a problem that has been discussed for many years, and it is one that continues to be of great importance to the world today.

YAKOVLEV, M.V.
LIVOVSKIY, P.G.; PAL'MOV, Ye.V., professor doktor, retsenzent; KRASNOV, K.V., inzhener, retsenzent; ZAKROCHINSKIY, S.V., inzhener, retsenzent; SHKLOVSKIY, M.B., inzhener, retsenzent; BOGACHEV, I.N., professor doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; AKHUN, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BARANOV, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RYZHIKOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FILIPPOV, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; CHERNOBROVKIN, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; YAKUTOVICH, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GRISHCHENKO, M.F., inzhener, redaktor; ZASLAVSKIY, I.A., inzhener, redaktor; KROKHOLEV, V.Z., inzhener, redaktor; BOSKIN, M.D., inzhener, redaktor.

[Manual for the mechanic in a metallurgical plant] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo mekhanika metallurgicheskogo zavoda. Izd.3., ispr.1 dep. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 1112 p. (MLRA 7:4)
(Mechanical engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

USSR :

Effect of cleanness of the milled surface on the plasticity of steels during torsion testing. V. P. Rybaika and M. V. Yakutovich. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 43, 766-70 (1953). — It was found that small graduation lines, statistically distributed on the surface of a steel sample undergoing torsion, have a great effect on the plasticity of steels, even when the deformation to destruction is measured in tenths of a per cent. Gladys S. Macy

YAKUTOVICH, M.V.

USSR.

The localization of deformation and the determination of the plasticity of steels during torsion and tension. E. P. Rybakov and M. V. Yakutovich. Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 28, 115-116 (1953). For the first time, the discontinuity of the distribution of deformation along the length of a sample of steel during torsion was established. An explanation was given for the discrepancy between the conventional max. shear detd. by torsion exps., and the max. shear, detd. by tension exps. Gladys S. Macy.

YAKUTOVICH, M. V.

USSR/Engineering - Metallurgy,
Deformation of Al

21 Jun 53

"Role of Grain Boundaries in the Process of Plastic
Deformation of Aluminum," E. S. Yakovleva and M. V.
Yakutovich

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 6, pp 1027-1029

Investigate effect of temp on localization of de-
formation along grain boundaries of Al using two
methods. At low temp and fast deformation the grain
boundaries resist sliding deformation; at high temp
and slow deformation, the grain boundaries are the
weakest spots. Presented by Acad I. P. Bardin
28 Apr 53.

269T47

Translation B- 77406, 21 June 54

Acoustic Method for Determining the Modulus of Normal Elasticity A. I. Mutsaers and M. V. Yakutovich. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Tekhn. Fiz.*

The test piece, in a special form, can be cooled or heated. Results obtained for a single crystal of transformer steel at temperatures from 100° to 400° K are presented. The

AUTHORS: Rybalko, F. P. and Yakutovich, M. V.

126-3-9/34

TITLE: Stable and non-stable macro-localisation of the plastic deformation in the case of static torsion. (Ustoychivaya i neustoychivaya makrolokalizatsiya plasticheskoy deformatsii pri staticheskom kruchenii).

PERIODICAL: "Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye" (Physics of Metals and Metallurgy), 1957, Vol.4, No.3, pp.450-454 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This paper is devoted to describing the phenomenon of unstable localisation of the plastic deformation during static torsion and its relation with stable localised deformation. In addition, a number of problems are discussed on the basis of literature on localised plastic deformation. The experiments consisted in investigating deformation by static torsion of carefully polished cylindrical specimens with a constancy of the size of the active diameter of 0.017 to 0.03% by means of a method described in earlier work of the authors (3-6). The specimens were made of Steel 310 and 34XHM A tempered at various temperatures, as described in earlier papers (3-5). It is concluded that during plastic deformation and during macro-shear failure two types of localised deformation can be detected, stable and unstable deformation. The physical cause of unstable

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Stable and non-stable macro-localisation of the plastic deformation in the case of static torsion. (Cont.) 126-3-9/34

localisation of plastic deformation is the presence in the material of macro-structural non-uniformities, whilst the cause of the stable localisation is physical softening. In the case of macro-structural (and in some cases also of geometrically) non-uniform specimens, the wave of unstable localisation of the deformation leads to a state of equal strength; cylindrical specimens which get into the state of equal strength during static torsion deform uniformly for a considerable time. After a period of uniform deformation, long before failure and occurrence of macro-cracks, physical softening sets in, the characteristic of which is stable localisation of the plastic deformation. If the specimen contains an external stress concentrator, it will affect the location of the stable localised deformation but it cannot stop the material, at this stage of preparation, from developing macro-failures. If the accuracy of the given shape of the specimens is high and there are no rough marks on the active surface of the specimen, the appearance of unstable localised deformation is an indication of the existence of macro-structural non-uniformity. There is one figure and 10 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

YAKUTOVICH, M.V.

18(7)

(p. 7, 8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1340

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut fiziki metallov

Voprosy teorii zharoprochnosti metallicheskih splavov (Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 160 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 19) 3,500 copies printed.

Eds.: Arkharov, V.I. and Sadovskiy, V.D.; Ed. of Publishing House: Rzhelnikov, V.S.; Tech. Ed.: Novichkova, N.D.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in the field of physical metallurgy.

COVERAGE: (Abstract of Article 1) The articles in this book constitute reports on extensive studies, conducted between 1949 and 1954 by the Institute of Physical Metallurgy at the Urals Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and devoted to the development of a general theory of heat resistance. A strong need was felt for such a theory because of insufficient knowledge of the physical mechanism of deformation

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Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys SOV/1340

phenomena occurring in materials at high temperatures and the resultant difficulty of explaining the frequent difference in behavior of materials under test conditions and under actual operating conditions. The studies centered around the investigation of two basic assumptions: 1) localization of the processes of high-temperature plastic deformation in the zones of structural heterogeneity in a solid body undergoing deformation 2) internal adsorption of certain dissolved addition agents in the vicinity of these heterogeneities. The combined effect of these two phenomena on the heat resistance of the material is very important, because they are both localized in the same zones of the alloy. Actually, deformation develops in zones where the composition of the alloy, as a result of internal adsorption, is quite different from the average composition of the alloy. Another important factor in this connection is the fact that the effect of internal adsorption depends on previous heat treatment. From this it follows that small additions, frequently even those

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Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys SOV/1340

too small to be detected by analysis, may considerably change the heat resistance of the alloy, in varying degrees, depending on the heat treatment. It may be concluded that the main factor determining the heat resistance of a crystal is the interatomic bonds in the lattice, which bonds change according to the composition of the solid solution. The first stage of the investigations has been completed and forms the subject matter of the present collection of papers. Results indicate that the basic assumptions have been verified to a considerable extent. These two phenomena, as related to such heterogeneities as transcrystallite joining in polycrystalline alloys (under specified conditions of deformation) have proved to be of decisive importance and can be used as the basis of a hypothesis on how heat resistance is affected by the localization of deformation and by internal adsorption of addition agents in the vicinity of the more minute structural heterogeneities, i.e., the elements of subcrystallite structure (further work is indicated in this direction). Article 2 of the collection gives an

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Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys SOV/1340

extensive treatment of the basis of attack on the problem of heat resistance as investigated at the Institute, together with a detailed discussion of the guiding principle underlying all aspects of the study. Articles 3 and 4 attempt to explain the high adsorbability of small additions of a number of elements (e.g., Mo, W, Nb, Ti, Al, B) in iron-chrome-nickel austenite. Article 4 is concerned specifically with the diffusional mobility of one of the main components of the alloy (nickel) in transcrystallite transition zones, an important characteristic as regards heat resistance, inasmuch as plastic deformation at high temperatures [apparently] proceeds by a diffusion-type mechanism. Confirmation of this hypothesis was obtained by analysis of experimental data on high-temperature stress relaxation. This analysis is the subject of Article 10, whereas Article 9 is directly concerned with experimental work on the measurement of stress relaxation. The correlation between data on the transcrystallite diffusional mobility of nickel and on stress relaxation in the investigated alloys is

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Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys SOV/1340

given in Article 11. Article 8 describes methods of measuring high-temperature stress relaxation. Article 5 gives experimental data on the effect of small additions of elements of high internal adsorbability on creep in solid solutions. In this study it is shown that under conditions of low stresses, when the deformation is markedly localized in the transcrystallite transition zones, the adsorption-prone addition agent exhibits a strengthening effect. With high stresses, when the deformation is mainly of the slip type and is distributed throughout the crystallite, internal adsorption of the addition element ceases, but in certain cases of high stress the addition element may lower the resistance of the material to flow. Additional data on this question are given in Articles 6 and 14. Article 7 presents the results of an attempt at experimental microinterferometric confirmation of the occurrence of changes in the distribution of strain in the grain of metal containing small amounts of addition agents. The first small additions produce a marked effect on the deformation, which (with low stresses) is

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Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys SOV/1340

localized at the intercrystallite boundaries; the alloy is strengthened. An increase in the amount of the addition agents results in a coarsening of the crystallites, which increase the rate of flow. These results also agree with the basic hypothesis concerning the effect of internal adsorption on heat resistance and supplement the hypothesis with indications of the range of strain conditions under which the adsorption phenomenon plays a significant role. In the course of investigating stress relaxation, an unusual effect was observed in certain alloys, namely "negative relaxation", consisting in the growth of stresses with time, instead of the usual natural decrease. This effect has been explained by assuming that under the conditions of the relaxation test a phase transformation takes place in the material, resulting in a lowering of the specific volume (discussed in Article 12). This effect received further confirmation in the study reported in Article 13. In Article 16 the author examines the possibility of extending the basic idea of these investigations to subcrystallite structural heterogeneities, especially to those which arise and develop in aging. Since the majority of heat-resistant alloys undergo aging, the internal-adsorption phenomenon becomes a problem of great importance.

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Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys SOV/1340

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- Card 8/10

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14. Gaydukov, M.G., and V.A. Pavlov. Investigation of Creep in Iron-Chrome-Nickel Austenitic Alloys with Additions of Titanium, Niobium, and Tungsten 140

Card 9/10

S/019/62/000/006/020/083
A156/A126

AUTHORS: Kardonskiy, V.M., Potemkin, K.D., Perkass, M.D., Teymer, D.A., and
Yakutovich, M.V.

TITLE: Method of producing high-strength steel strip

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 6, 1962, 29

TEXT: Class 18c, 6₁₀. No. 145606 (727680/22 of April 17, 1961). A method of producing high-strength steel strip, the distinctive feature of which consists in that for obtaining a strip possessing high-strength properties with an ultimate strength of 300 kg/mm² and more, use is made of a combination of patenting and subsequent cold rolling of the strip, with the result that the metal is left in a highly dispersed state.

Card 1/1

5.1125

1.1600

29955

S/019/61/000/019/051/091

A154/A126

AUTHORS:

Golin, Yu. L., Morokhov, I. D., Savchuk, A. I., Yakutovich, M. V.,
Lapcvok, V. N., Rybakova, N. S.

TITLE:

A method of making metal gauzes

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 19, 1961, 48

TEXT:

Class 40b, 330. No. 141627 (720022/22 of March 1, 1961). A method of making metal gauzes for filtering gases and liquids from strip metal obtained by rolling a mixture of powdered metals or alloys, distinguished by the fact that, in order to reduce the prime cost of production of the gauzes, the strip obtained by rolling the powders is sintered at a temperature higher than the melting point of the lowest-melting component.

Card 1/1

PAVLOV, V.A.; YAKUTOVICH, M.V., otv. red.; MEDER, V.I., red. izd-va;
FREM, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Physical principles of the plastic deformation of metals]
Fizicheskie osnovy plasticheskoi deformatsii metallov. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 198 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Metallography) (Dislocations in metals)

YAKUTOVICH, M. V.; MEYERSON, G. A.; IGNATYEV, B. G.; KURBATOV, G. P.; et al

"Uranium Prepared by Powder Metallurgy Techniques."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

21c
L 18316-65 EWT(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(a)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EPR/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)
Pz-6/Pr-l/Ps-l/Pu-l IJP(c)/APWL/SSD WW/AT/WH
S/0089/64/017/005/0329/0335
ACCESSION NR: AP4049532

AUTHOR: Millionshchikov, M. D.; Gvardtsiteli, I. G.; Abramov, A. S.; Gorlov, L. V.; Gubanov, Yu. D.; Yefremov, A. A.; Zhukov, V. F.; Ivanov, V. Ye.; Kovy*rzin, V. K.; Koptelov, Ye. A.; Kosovskiy, V. G.; Kukharkin, N. Ye.; Kucherov, R. Ya.; Laly*kin, S. P.; Merkin, V. I.; Nechayev, Yu. A.; Pozdnyakov, B. S.; Ponomarev-Stepnov, N. N.; Samarin, Ye. N.; Serov, V. Ya.; Usov, V. A.; Fedin, V. G.; Yakovlev, V. V.; Yakutovich, M. V.; Khodakov, V. A.; Kompaniyets, G. V.

TITLE: The "Romashka" high-temperature reactor-converter /9

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 329-335

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power reactor, reactor feasibility study, research reactor, thermoelectric converter/Romashka

ABSTRACT: The authors briefly describe the construction, parameters, test results, and operating experience of the "Romashka" reactor-

Cord 1/7

18316-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049532

converter unit, which has been in operation at the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute since August 1964. The fuel used is uranium di-carbide enriched to 90% U^{235} . Graphite and beryllium are used as reflectors. Electricity is generated by silicon-germanium semiconductor thermocouples distributed on the outer surface of the reflector and connected in four groups which can be connected in series or in parallel. The temperatures of the active zone and outer surface are 1770 and 1000C, respectively. The power ratings are 0.50-0.80 kW electric and 40 kW thermal, the maximum current (parallel connection) is 88 A, the neutron flux is 10^{13} neut/cm² sec in the center of the active zone and 7×10^{12} on its boundary. The reactor has a negative temperature reactivity coefficient. The equipment has high inherent stability and requires no external regulator, and little change was observed in the thermocouple properties after 2500 hours of operation. Tests on the equipment parameters are continuing, and the results are being analyzed for use in future designs. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 formula.

Card 2/3

IGNAT'YEV, B. G.; NEZHEVENKO, L. V.; POLTORATSKIY, N. I.; FOMIN, G. S.; YAKUTOVICH, M. V.

"Fabrication of large Gabarit makes from refractory carbides."

paper submitted but not presented at Intl Powder Metallurgy Conf, New York City,
14-17 June 1965.

L 35860-66

ACC NR: AP6021526

density, which averaged from 5.02 to 5.82 g/cm³. Appreciably better results were obtained in extruding and sintering plate from the same mixtures with the addition of 0.3—1.5 wt.% of NiCO₃ or NiC₂O₄ activating salts. For example, the oxygen content in both sintered and unsintered specimens with activating additives was 3—4 times lower than in specimens without additives (0.05—0.09 and 0.25%, respectively). The highest density plate (about 6.3 g/cm³—94% of the theoretical) was obtained with the addition of 0.3 wt.% NiCO₃ or NiC₂O₄ to a powder with a specific surface of 8 m²/g, which was extruded and subsequently sintered at 2400—2500C. Plate rolled from granulated powder with a particle size of 100—280 μ, prepared from a powder mixture plasticized with a 3% solution of 1.0 wt.% powdered rubber in benzene, was sintered at a temperature of up to 2000C in a vacuum of 10⁻³ mm Hg and at higher temperatures (2100—2500C) in an argon atmosphere at a pressure of 300—350 mm Hg. It was found that the density of the sintered plate increased with increasing powder fineness and sintering temperature. The best results were obtained with powder ground for 96 hr (a specific surface of 8 m²/g). The 1 mm-thick plate rolled from this powder, after sintering at a temperature of 2300C or higher, had a density of 6.5 g/cm³ (97% of the theoretical). Elimination of the need for activating additives and higher density of the final product are definite advantages of the second method of producing thin plate from zirconium-carbide powder. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11 13/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan66/ ORIG REF: 007/
OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5037
Card 2/2 ///

YAKUTOVICH, V.G., provizor (Mogilev, BSSR)

"Pharmaceutical chemistry" by P.L. Senov. Reviewed by V.G. Yakutovich.
Apt.delo 8 no.6:81-83 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL) (SENOV, P.L.)

ARZAMASTSEV, A.P.; YAKUTOVICH, V.G.

"Pharmaceutical chemistry" by M.M.Turkovich. Reviewed by A.P.Arzamastsev
and V.G.IAkutovich. Apt. delo 11 no.2:86-87 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

ACC NR: AP6015710 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0125/0125

INVENTOR: Naydis, N. M.; Avramenko, A. K.; Yakuts, B. L.; Ryzhov, L. S.; Korchin, Yu. M.; Kalyuzhnyy, O. K.; Kuchinskiy, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Fuel delivery controller for internal combustion engines. Class 46, No. 181445

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 125

TOPIC TAGS: engine fuel system, air temperature, fuel control

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A fuel delivery controller for internal combustion engines. The unit consists of a device for transmitting signals to a servomechanism, a stack of aneroid capsules and two correctors with pickups. These pickups are made in the form of bimetallic plates equipped with manual adjustment screws. Each of these bimetals varies fuel delivery as a function of air temperature. The second corrector is connected to the fuel delivery channel supplying fuel to the engine to allow for the variation in the specific weight of the fuel with temperature. 2. A modification of this controller in which transition from one type of fuel to another is simplified by a scale on the device for correcting temperature (specific weight). The indicating needle of the corrector scale can be set by a manual adjustment screw.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun63

Card 1/1 UDC; 621.43.031-441.2

YAKUTSENI, V.P.

Dynamics of underground waters in the southeastern part of the
Caspian Depression. Trudy VNIIGRI no.131:303-324 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Caspian Depression--Water, Underground)

YAKUTSENI, V. P., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Hydrogeology of the south-eastern Caspian Region Depression in connection with the evaluation of the prospects for petroleum gas potential." Leningrad, State Topographical Engineering Publishing House, 1960, Leningrad Division. 19 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im G. V. Plekhanov, Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Resources USSR, All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Geological Survey Inst -- VNIGRI); 200 copies; free; (KL, 24-60, 130)

MAKHMUDOV, A.Kh.; YAKUTSENI, V.P.

Methods for evaluating the reserves of helium. Neftegaz. geol.
i geofiz. no. 10:33-36 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad.

YAKUTSENI, Vera Prokof'yevna; KROTOVA, V.A., nauchnyy red.; RAGINA, G.M.,
vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Hydrology of the southeastern Caspian Lowland in connection with
oil and gas potentials] Hidrogeologiya iugo-vostoka Prikaspiiskoi
vpadiny v svyazi s neftegazonost'iu. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo nef't.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr.otd-nie, 1961. 230 p.
(Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi nef'tianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii
geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.167). (MIRA 14:8)
(Caspian Lowland--Petroleum, Geology)
(Caspian Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

YAKUTSENI, V.P.; PETROVSKAYA, N.L.

Distribution of the zones of regional helium accumulation on the
earth. Sov. geol. 8 no.1:120-131 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut.

YAKUTSENI, Vera Prokof'yevna; TOKAREVA, T.N., vedushchiy red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I., tekhn.ted.

[Characteristics of the formation of helium-bearing gas fields; prospecting methods.] Zakonomernosti formirovaniia zalezhei geli-
enosnykh gazov; k metodike poiskov. Leningrad, Gostoptekhnizdat,
1963. 130 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.222).
(MIRA 17:2)

KRUGLIKOV, Nikolay, Mikhaylovich; YAKUTSENI, V.P., red.

[Hydrology of the northwestern margin of the West Siberian artesian basin.] Gidrogeologiya severo-zapadnogo borta Zapadno-Sibirskogo artezianskogo basseina. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 165 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.238). (MIRA 18:6)

YAKUTSENI, V.P.

Principles of the classification of natural gases according to
their helium content. Geol. nofti i gaza 9 no.8:48-53 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

YAKUTSENI, V.P.; PETROVSKAYA, N.L.

Gas industry abroad. Gaz. prom. 9 no.11:50-52 '64.

(MIRA 17/12)

~~YAKUTSKIY~~, Nikolay

Notes of a young naturalist. Un. nat. no.9:38 S '59. .

(MIRA 13:1)

(Animals, Habits and behavior of)

h1886
S/236/62/000/001/002/007
D207/D307

26-2420
AUTHORS:

Tolutsis, V.B. and Yalatsyavichene, I.A.

TITLE:

Combined investigation of thin layers of cadmium telluride. I. Introduction. General methodological problems. Conductivity of thin layers of cadmium telluride in strong electric fields

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR. Trudy. Seriya B, no. 1(28), 1962, 17-31

TEXT:

CdTe is of special interest because of its high efficiency in solar energy conversion. A brief review of literature shows that the method of preparation influences strongly the structure and composition of CdTe. In the present work (reported in Parts I-V) CdTe was prepared (by V. Yasutis) by melting together (at 6000°C, followed by 1000°C) spectroscopically pure Cd and 99.998% pure Te in vacuum. This was followed by grinding the product and remelting at 1100°C (3 hours). The final product was of 99.999% purity. Thin (1μ) layers of CdTe were obtained by evaporation and

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D207/D307

Combined investigation ...

deposition in vacuum on cold or heated (to 350°C) quartz and other substrates. The adhesion was good on heated substrates but poor on cold ones. The adhesion was related to the characteristic temperature dependence of the linear thermal expansion coefficient of CdTe; the room-temperature value of this coefficient, measured with a MII-4 (MII-4) interference microscope, was found to be 6.2×10^{-6} deg⁻¹. The combined investigation consisted of a series of measurements of various properties using the same principle. The order of measurements was carefully selected to avoid the effects of irreversible changes and most of the measurements were carried out in vacuum. The properties of CdTe layers were strongly influenced by the conditions of deposition because CdTe decomposes on evaporation into Te₂ and Cd and recombines again on the substrate. The nonlinearity of the current-voltage characteristics of CdTe layers in strong electric fields (10^5 V/cm) was found to be principally due to heating by the fields. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences, LithSSR)
February 23, 1961

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED:

83990

S/132/60/000/010/003/004
A006/A001

9.9700 (2101, 2301, 3001)

AUTHOR: Yakuvpov, V. S.

TITLE: Possibilities of Geoelectric Exploration Under Permanent Frost Condition

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1960, No. 10, pp. 29 -32 ¹²

TEXT: Information is given on geoelectrical exploration under conditions of permanent frost in the North-East of the USSR. The frozen layer in that region is characterized by an average thickness of 200 m, a minimum temperature below the penetration of seasonal fluctuations from -4 to -10°C and the location of this limit at 15 - 30 m depth. The active layer is about one meter thick. Presently the hypothesis exists that the specific electric resistivity of frozen rocks is a function of temperature only at 0 to -2°C, and that it remains practically unchanged at a further drop of temperature. This hypothesis enables the scientists to renounce the concept that the specific electric resistivity ρ of frozen rocks depends on the temperature. The hypothesis was practically confirmed. Vertical electric probing was used to determine ρ values and it was found that ρ , when passing from melted to frozen state, increased several times for weakly

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Possibilities of Geoelectric Exploration Under Permanent Frost Condition

porous eruptive rocks, about ten times for sedimentary rocks and hundreds and thousands of times for Quaternary porous desposits. Consequently the differentiation of the ρ values of rocks and ores was usually preserved when passing to the frozen state and increased abruptly only in the case of Quaternary porous deposits. This circumstance and the absence of a dependence of ρ on temperature for lithologically homogeneous rocks makes it possible to use geoelectric exploration under conditions of permanent frost. Experiences made at the North-East of the USSR revealed the following factors of permanent frozen soil which must be taken into account when carrying out geoelectric exploration: 1. the shielding effect of the melted layer, first discovered by A. G. Tarkhov (Ref. 3). 2. the presence of seasonal fluctuations of some parameters of the geoelectrical cross section; 3. the appearance of additional electrical separation boundaries as a result of changes in the ρ values in the bottom of the frozen layer and on the boundary of melted and frozen rocks. Presently electrical exploration methods are used for the following purposes: investigation of the thickness of permanent frost layers; determination of the physical conditions

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S/132/60/000/010/003/004
A006/A001

Possibilities of Geoelectric Exploration Under Permanent Frost Condition of the soil, and of the borders of spreading the frost layers; exploration of ore deposits; preliminary determination of Quaternary porous deposits for the correct outlining and organization of operations for placer gold exploration. Some technological recommendations are included into the information. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Severo-Vostochnoye geolupravleniye (North-Eastern Geological Administration).

Card 3/3

CA YAKYCHEV, A-P.

22

Determination of cyclic content of kerosene fractions.
B. A. Robinson and A. P. Yakyshev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 76, 81-4 (1971).—A new method of ring analysis is described, which is suitable for fractions b.p. 200–300°. Narrow cuts of the sample are treated twice with 4-fold ams. of 100% H_2SO_4 for 30 min. at 0° as described earlier (Nemetkin and R., *C.A.* 34, 5639) and the aromatic hydrocarbons thus isolated are compared by phys. properties with known samples. The ring content of the sample is then deduced from the nature of the aromatic and the naphthene-paraffin portions, the latter again being identified by comparison methods. Results obtained with several samples compare well with the more tedious procedure in which catalytic hydrogenation is used for estn. of the rings (Musaev and Hal'pern, *C.A.* 33, 8563').
G. M. Kosolapoff

YAKZHIN, ALEKSANDR ANDREYEVICH

13 December 1961

1964

GEOLOGY

DECEASED

YALAGIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; CHERNOV, Ye.,
red.; PAVLOVA, S., tekhn.red.

[Plastering on construction sites] Shtukaturnye raboty na stroika.
Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1959. 37 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Brigadir shtukaturov tresta "Elektrostal'stroy" (for Yalagin).
(Plastering)

LEVICH, V.G.; YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Theory of polyelectrolyte solutions. Part 1: Low degrees of
ionization. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.5:1096-1102 My '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut elektrokhimii, AN SSSR.
(Electrolyte solutions) (Polymers) (Electromotive force)

YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Electrostatic potential of spherical macroions in electrolyte
solution. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.8:1812-1814 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Electrolyte solutions)

LEVICH, V.G.; YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Potential distribution at the surface of a strongly ionized
polymer macromolecule in an electrolyte solution. Dokl. AN
SSSR 142 no.2:399-402 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Levich).

(Polymers)

(Electromotive force)

(Electrolyte solutions)

34480
S/020/62/142/004/017/022
B101/B110

5.4700 (also 1208)
AUTHORS:

Levich, V. G., Corresponding Member AS USSR, and
Yalamov, Yu. I.

TITLE:

Problems of the theory of polyelectrolytes at low degrees of
ionization

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 4, 1962, 851 - 854

TEXT: The discrete distribution of the charge on the surface of a
spherical macro-ion is investigated. The interface macro-ion - electrolyte
is assumed to be plane. The polymer I has the dielectric constant ϵ_1 ,
the electrolyte II the dielectric constant ϵ_2 . The charge q is at a depth h
below the surface of I. $\Delta\psi = -(4\pi/\epsilon_1)q\delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z+h)$ (1) is written
down for I; $\Delta\psi = -(4\pi/\epsilon_2)\sum_{i=1}^N n_i z_i \exp(-z_i e\psi/T)$ (2) for II. Eq. (2) is
linearized: $\Delta\psi - \kappa^2 \psi = 0$ (3), where $\kappa^2 = (4\pi e^2/\epsilon_2 T)\sum_{i=1}^N n_i z_i^2$. The solution
of Eqs. (1) and (3) in the range $-\infty < z < 0$ and $0 \leq z < \infty$ for the boundary
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B101/B110

Problems of the theory of...

conditions $\Psi|_{z=0} = \Psi|_{z=\infty}$; $\epsilon_1 \partial \Psi / \partial z|_{z=0} = \epsilon_2 \partial \Psi / \partial z|_{z=0}$; $\Psi|_{z=\infty} = \Psi|_{z=-\infty} = 0$,
and for $z \ll 1/\kappa$ produces the potential:

$\varphi(q, z) \approx [2q/(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)] \left[\exp(-\kappa \sqrt{q^2 + z^2}) / \sqrt{q^2 + z^2} \right]$. For the repulsion
between two charges q_1, q_2 with the distance d on the surface of I holds:
 $\Delta \Psi = -(4\pi/\epsilon_1) [q_1 \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z+h) + q_2 \delta(x-d) \delta(y) \delta(z+h)]$. For $q_1 = q_2 = q$,
and $h = 0$, the following potential is found:

$\varphi(x, y, z) = [2q/(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)] \left[\exp(-\kappa \sqrt{q^2 + z^2}) / \sqrt{q^2 + z^2} + \exp(-\kappa \sqrt{q^2 + z^2}) / \sqrt{q^2 + z^2} \right]$,
where $q = \sqrt{(x-d)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. The interaction between the ionic clouds
surrounding the charges is determined from: $p = -(\partial/\partial d)(\Phi_d - \Phi_\infty)$. Φ_d

is the free electric energy of the system of two charges and the respective
ionic clouds with the distance d ; Φ_∞ corresponds to $d = \infty$ and does not
depend on d . Result: $p = [2q^2/(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)] (1 + \kappa d) [\exp(-\kappa d)]/d$. Already
for $\kappa d \sim 1$, p differs little from the interaction of two pointiform charges
in the absence of an electrolyte. With increasing ionization of a

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Problems of the theory of...

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B101/B110

macromolecule, the electrostatic interaction may thus have a strong effect on the configuration of macromolecule links. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: G. E. Kimball, M. Cutler, H. Samelson, J. Phys. Chem., 56, no. 1, 57 (1952); J. Kagawa, M. Nagasawa, J. Polym. Sci., 16, 299 (1955); Y. Ykeda, J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 8, 49 (1953); S. Lifson, A. Katchalsky, J. Polym. Sci., 13, 43 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhemii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1961

✓

Card 3/3

YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Electrostatic potential of cylindrical macroions in electrolyte solutions. Koll.zhur. 25 no.3:375-378 My-Je '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

I. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva.

S/076/63/037/002/007/018
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Levich, V. G., Yalamov, Yu. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Determination of the potential at the surface of a cylindrical polymer macromolecule in electrolyte solution

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 2, 1963, 333-339

TEXT: The distribution of the potential is calculated for the surface of a cylindrical macromolecule in an electrolyte solution, whose length h is notably greater than its radius a . Based on the Poisson Boltzmann potential distribution in the neighborhood of a cylinder, $\Delta\psi = -4\pi q/D$, where D is the dielectric constant of the solution and q is the density of charge, $e_1 \Delta\psi/kT = \ln [(x_1^2/2\beta^2) \text{sh}^2 \delta] - \alpha C_p / (\alpha C_p + 2C_{el})$ is obtained. Here e_1 is the charge of the ion of a mono-monovalent electrolyte; $x_1^2 = 4\pi n_1 e_1^2 / DkT$, where n_1 is the total of the counter-ions and electrolyte ions having a charge opposite in sign to that of the macro-ion;

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Determination of the potential ...

$$\beta^2 = \kappa_2^2 \left[n_1 / (n_1 + n_2) \right]^2 \cdot f^2(2\kappa_2 a) - \kappa_1^2 \cdot 2.71/2; \kappa_2^2 = 4\pi e^2 (n_1 + n_2) / kTD,$$

$e = 4.8 \cdot 10^{-10}$ cgs units; n_2 is the number of electrolyte ions, the sign of which is consistent with that of the surface charge of the macro-ion at $\Psi = 0$; $f = K_1(2\kappa_2 a) / K_0(2\kappa_2 a)$. The constant δ is calculated from:

cth $\delta = -ve^2 / kTDha\beta - \left[n_1 / (n_1 + n_2) \right] \kappa_2 f(2\kappa_2 a) / \beta$, where v is the number of charges on the cylinder with a mean density $|\sigma| = ve / 2\pi ah$. C_p is the concentration of the polymer, C_{el} that of the electrolyte, α is the degree of ionization. The values calculated for $e\Delta\Psi/kT$ were checked on polymethacrylic acid in NaCl solution and yielded with $\alpha = 0.8$, $a \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm:

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Determination of the potential ...

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concentration	$ e \Delta \Psi / kT _{\text{exp}}$	$ e \Delta \Psi / kT _{\text{theor}}$
$C_p = 0.1$ monomole/l $C_{el} = 0.1$ mole/l	≈ 2.7	≈ 3.3
$C_p = 0.05$ monomole/l $C_{el} = 0.04$ mole/l	≈ 4.2	≈ 5.6
$C_p = 0.02$ monomole/l $C_{el} = 0.01$ mole/l	≈ 6	≈ 8.8

The divergence between the experimental and the theoretical value increases with increasing dilution owing to the higher diffusivity of the double layer. For a $\geq 10^{-7}$ cm, a better agreement may be expected also

Card 3/4

Determination of the potential ...

S/076/63/037/002/007/018
B101/B186

for low concentrations. There is 1 table. The most important English-language references are: R. M. Fuoss, A. Katchalsky and S. Lifson, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 37, 579, 1951; A. Katchalsky, S. Lifson, J. Polymer Sci., 13, 43, 1954; T. Alfrey, P. W. Berg, and H. Morawetz, J. Polymer Sci., 7, 543, 1951. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1961

Card 4/4

YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Theory of the electrical interaction of plane surfaces with an identical discrete surface charge separated by electrolyte solution.
Zhur. fiz.khim. 37 no.6:1393-1397 Je '63. (MLRA 16:7)

- * 1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.
(Electrolyte solutions) (Electromotive force)

YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Theory of the electrostatic interaction of macroions with discrete surface charge in electrolyte solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.5:1123-1126 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva.

YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Electric energy of ion adsorption at the dielectric-electrolyte interface in the case of discrete surface charge. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.6:1429-1432 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.
(Dielectrics) (Electrolytes) (Adsorption)

DERYAGIN, B.V.; YALANOV, Yu.I.

Theory of the thermophoresis of moderately large aerosol particles. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:886-889 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Laboratoriya poverkhnostnykh yavleniy Instituta fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Deryagin).

YALAMOV, Yu.I.; MALAYEV, A.M.

Effect of the discreteness of surface charge on the electro-
static potential of macrolons in electrolyte solutions.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.4:963-967 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii.

YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Theory of the electrostatic interaction of macrcions with
different discrete surface charge in an electrolyte solution.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:463-467 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut imeni
Mendeleeva.

DERYAGIN, B.V.; YALAMOV, Yu.I.

Theory of thermomolecular pressure drop and thermotranspiration (thermal osmosis) of gases in moderately wide capillaries.
Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.4:940-943 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Deryagin).

work's investigation was in effect as a result of the following: the second or third
Orig. art. has: 25 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical
Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 11

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 014

L 16962-66 ENT(m)/T DS/WW
ACC NR: AP6009022

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/002/0364/0367

AUTHOR: Yalamov, Yu. I.; Deryagin, B. V. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Theory of diffusion phoresis of large nonvolatile aerosol particles

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 2, 1965, 364-367

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, gas diffusion, applied mathematics, entropy

ABSTRACT: A previous work developed the theory of the diffusion phoresis of small aerosol particles ($Kn \equiv \lambda_i/R \gg 1$), where R is the radius of the particle and λ_i is the mean free path of a molecule of the i th component of a binary mixture. Brock has attempted to calculate the rate of the diffusion phoresis of large particles. Taking into account the effect of "diffusion phoretic slip," he mistakenly assumed that the velocity distribution of the gas molecules in collision on the surface of an aerosol particle did not differ substantially from the volumetric. In the present paper, the rate of diffusion phoresis for large particles is found from the kinetic equations for the transfer of a gas through an "aerosol barrier" separating two vessels. The temperature is everywhere equal to T . Between the two vessels there are maintained differences in concentration of the first and second gases, ΔC_1 and ΔC_2 , and of the pressure Δp . Here, $C_1 = n_1/n$ and $C_2 = n_2/n$, where n_1

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ACC NR: AP6009022

and n_2 are the number of molecules of a component of the mixture in unit volume, $n = n_1 + n_2$. The rate of formation of entropy ΔS can in this case be expressed in the form:

$$\Delta \dot{S} = -I_1 \frac{\Delta \mu_1}{T} - I_2 \frac{\Delta \mu_2}{T}, \quad (1)$$

where $I_1 \equiv n_1 \bar{v}_1$ and $I_2 \equiv n_2 \bar{v}_2$ are the volumetric gas flows through the barrier, \bar{v}_1 and \bar{v}_2 are the average linear components of the velocities of the molecules in a direction normal to the barrier, and $\Delta \mu_1$ and $\Delta \mu_2$ are the differences in the chemical potentials. After a lengthy mathematical development, the authors arrive at the following expression for the rate of diffusion phoresis of aerosol particles relative to the gas:

$$V_D = -L_{11} \frac{n(4m_2 - m_1)}{3p} \text{grad } C_1. \quad (36)$$

From Equation 36, we get for the diffusion phoretic force on a particle:

$$F_D = 6.47 R V_D. \quad (37)$$

It is concluded that the transitional section between the conditions for "small" and "large" particles is very narrow. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 37 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 04May65 / ORIG REF: 015 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 vmb

YALANUKIY, A.

TYSHLER, I., zaveduyushchiy; YALANUKIY, A., inzhener.

Regulation of working capital norms for tree nurseries. Zhil.-kom. khoz.
3 no.5:20 My '53. (MLBA 6:7)

1. Planovo-ekonomicheskiy sektor Stavropol'skogo kraykomkhoza (for Tyshler).
2. Blagoustroystvo Stavropol'skogo kraykomkhoza.
(Nurseries (Horticulture))

YALANSKIY, N., inzh.

Crack filler. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no.11:26 H '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Moscow--Streets--Maintenance and repair)

YALANSKIY, N.

Asphalt heater attached to the chassis of the GAZ-69 truck.
Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.1:29 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Road machinery)

YALANSKIY, N.I.

Modernizing the PU-8 sweeping and cleaning machine. Gor. khoz. Mosk.
35 no.6:40-41 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Moscow—Street cleaning machinery)

YALAYEV, Askhat, rabochiy

Eight machine tools do the work of thirty. Grazhd.av. 18 no.8:3
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Machine tools--Technological innovations)

PLOTNIKOV, N.N.; YALDYGINA, Z.S.

Recent developments in experimental therapy of opisthorchiasis;
preliminary report. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 31 no.6:680-682
N-D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i
tropical'skoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G.
Sergiyev) i parazitologicheskoy laboratorii filiala Omskogo insti-
tuta prirodnooobraznykh infektsiy v Tyumeni (dir. V.N. Shpil'ko).

PLOTNIKOV, N.N.; ZERCHANINOV, L.K.; YALDYGINA, Z.S.

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Report No.2. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 33 no.4:387-392 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i
tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo i parazitologicheskiy
otdel filiala Omskogo instituta prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy v
Tyumeni.

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Experience with the eradication of diphyllotrichiasis foci in
Nenets National Area of Archangel Province. Med.paraz.i paraz.hol.
33 no.4:452-454 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

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vykh infektsiy v Tyumeni, Arkhangel'skiy institut epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Arkhangel'skaya oblastnaya sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

YALEVSKIY, D.

Let's talk about assumed obligations. Sov.shakht. 10 no.4:
19-20 Ap 1961. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela kombinata Kuzbassugol'.
(Kuznets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

YALEVSKIY, D.B.; gornyy inzhener; TREYYEROV, D.M., bukhgalter; SKORUBSKIY, N.I.

"Analysis of expenditures in money and material in coal-mining costs"
by V. I. Beliaev. Reviewed by D.B. Ialevskii, D.M. Treierov, N.I.
Skorubskii. Gor. zhur. no.5:78-79 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kombinat Kuzbassugol', g. Kemerovo (for Yalevskiy and Treyyerov).
2. Geologicheskoye upravleniye tsentral'nykh rayonov pri Sovete
Ministrov RSFSR (for Skorubskiy).
(Mining industry and finance)
(Beliaev, V.I.)

GRAFOV, L.Ye., gornyy inzh.; CORBUSHIN, V.I., V.I.; ZARANKIN, N.Ye.;
DUDNIK, G.N.; BARONSKIY, I.V.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, V.Ya. [deceased];
LINDENAU, N.I.; BIRYUKOV, R.A.; LISKOVETS, A.R.; MURAV'YEV,
V.P.; FESUN, V.A.; BERDYUGIN, V.A.; BEREZNYAK, M.M.; VASIL'YEV,
Ye.I.; KOLLODIY, K.K.; IL'CHENKO, D.F.; YALEVSKIY, D.B.;
GERASIMOV, V.P.; IVANOV, V.V.; GAVRILOV, G.V.; SUROVA, V.A., red.
izd-va; OSVAL'D, E.Ya., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.
red.

[Development and improvement in the technology of coal production]
Razvitie i sovershenstvovanie tekhniki dobychi uгля. Moskva, Gos-
gortekhzdat, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kuznets Basin—Coal mines and mining)

YALEVSKIY, D.; POSPELOV, I.; KUZNETSOV, A.

What kind of daily assignment organization? Answering S.Ageev..
Mast.ugl. 9 no.7:7-8 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela kombinata Kuzbassugol'.
(Mine management)
(Ageev, S.)

YALEVSKIY, D.B., gornyy inzh.; TREYEROV, D.M., glavnyy bukhgalter

Necessary and useful book. ("Analysis of material and financial expenditures in coal mining costs" by V.I. Beliaev. Reviewed by D.B. Ialevskii, D.M. Treerov). Ugol' 35 no.9:63-64 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kombinat Kuzbassugol'.

(Coal mines and mining---Costs)
(Beliaev, V.I.)

KOVACHEVICH, P.M.; YALEVSKIY, V.D.

Affairs and people of the "Polysaevskaya-3" mine. Ugol' 36 no.4:
5-7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Kovachevich).
2. Nachal'nik shakhty "Polysaevskaya -3" (for Yallevskiy).
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal mines and mining)

BYKOV, A.P.; VORONINA, N.G.; YALI, P.I.

Manufacture of nonwoven towels. Tekst. prom. 25 no.10:56
O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Khersonskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Bykov).
2. Nachal'nik laboratorii tkachestva TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Khersonskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Voronina).
3. Starshiy inzhener TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Khersonskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Yali).

~~YALIMOV~~ I. I.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-31

Fermentation industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32907

Author : Yalimov I.I.

Title : Cooling of Filter-Press During Bottling of
Champagne.

Orig Pub: Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1956, No 7,
57-58

Abstract: Description of an improvement in the design of
the filter-press which prevents an elevation
of the temperature of the champagne and improves

Card 1/3

possibly YAKIMOV, I.I.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-31

Fermentation industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32907

its quality, during the passage from settling tank to bottling machine. Along the forward end and the sides of the filter-press $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipes have been provided through which brine, at -8 to -10° , is circulated. The filter is enclosed in a dismountable housing consisting of three separate panels held together by hinged bolts and wing-nuts. Each panel is made of two sheets of roofing iron with a heat-insulating interlayer. The cooling of the filter is started several hours before the bottling of the champagne is initiated, and continues until the bottling is completed. At the

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-31

Fermentation industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32907

beginning of the bottling the temperature does
not exceed 0°, and after one hour it drops to
- 2° and stays at this level. Two photographs
are shown.

Card 3/3

GUREVICH, Ye., inzh.; SHUMELISHSKIY, M., inzh.; YALIMOVA, Ye., inzh.

Single-stage compressors using Freon 22 at low-boiling temperatures.
Khol.tekh. 35 no.5:24-29 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya
(for Gurevich). 2. Moskovskiy zavod "Kompessor" (for Shumelishskiy,
Yalimova).

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery) (Methane)

DUBROVIN, R.; YALIN, M.

Gift from English miners. Sov. shakh. 11 no.10:35 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Visitors, British) (Phonorecords)

YALIN, R.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Modified apparatus for fluoroscopy in daylight (locoscope). Vest.
rent. 1 rad. no.5:76-78 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

(FLUOROSCOPY, apparatus and instruments,
appar. for x-ray exam. in daylight)

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YALIZAROV, B.I.; POMERANTS, D.M.; SKOTNIKOV, V.V.

Scientific and technical conference on annealing in hot media and
intermediate transformations of austenite. Metalloved. 1 obr. met.
no.5:58-63 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Steel--Heat treatment)

YALKIND, S.Ya.; ANDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; BOGOMOLOVA, N.N.; FOKINA, A.M.

Morphological and cytochemical investigations on the effects of tick-borne encephalitis virus on cells from tissue cultures. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 6 no.5:447-451 S '62.

1. The Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Viral Preparations,
Moscow U.S.S.R.

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC virol,)

YAL'KOV, V.I. I GROSS, E.F.

24763. YAL'KOV, V.I. I GROSS, E.F. Kolebaniya Bodorodnoy Svyazi I Spektry

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